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PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
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A Comprehensive and Complete
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Hongkong, 5th May, 1906. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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other member of the staff.Letters intended for publication, after that
they have been accepted, may be returned to the
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[See back page.]

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 7TH, 1906.

THAT an understanding with Russia is eminently desirable for Russia, no one with any political presence can for a moment doubt; that it will at all tend to bring about any amelioration of the present tension between the two countries is more than anyone with a knowledge of the present condition of that country can believe. It may be that a large proportion of the inhabitants of Russia are quite as desirous as the ordinary Englishman for some sort of a working agreement which would be effective in bringing about closer arrangements, and would sincerely welcome any feasible scheme that would afford some relief to the present unbearable condition of the empire; but as Russia stands, her Government does not exist for the benefit of the country, but merely for the private gain of a few individuals who have contrived to get possession of the reins; and have few qualms of conscience as to how they keep them, provided that by any means they can continue to hold them. There are in fact as many parties in Russia as there are statesmen, each working for its own aims, and each utterly regardless of engagements entered into by its neighbours, unless it should be for its momentary advantage to pretend to respect them. Indeed, in this respect Russia is not altogether unlike England at the present moment, where it has been professedly a matter of momentary policy whether so solemn an engagement as that entered into by the late Government with France should be permitted to become a 'matter' of open debate, and that the country required a distinct understanding that in respect of its engagements abroad

the agreements of its predecessors should be respected. How in affairs connected with her colonies the engagements entered into by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN are regarded by his successor, Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL, may serve as an object lesson even for a Russian statesman, but for the nation at large they seem to portend a distinct lowering of the former prestige of a nation whose boast has been that for good or evil an engagement once entered into was always to be held a sacred thing, and one outside the limits of discussion.

Notoriously the contrary has ever been the rule with Russia; the Foreign Office had power, it is true, to enter into solemn treaties, and the Tsar as Autocrat had full power to ratify. But the weakness of the treaty-making power became at once apparent when it had to be put in practice. The army had always ideas of its own, quite outside the schemes of the civil Government, and the latter had its own views as to what was necessary for its own existence quite beyond and often contrary to those dear to the Tsar himself. It does not need a prolonged search in the records of the British Foreign Office to discover the numberless instances in which engagements have been given to refrain from encroachments in Asia and South Europe, which were simply ignored the next day, and generally without remonstrance from headquarters. The numerous promises made in 1903 to evacuate Nanchang are only a single case in point. The very evident intention to totally ignore the Treaty of Portland, almost before its ink is dry, is but another example of the same absence of any effectual system of control.

Now if it be self-evident that it requires two to make a quarrel, it is no less undeniably true that it needs two to make an agreement, and that if one of the parties be incapable of fulfilling its part of the engagement, the agreement is a positive hamper to the party entering it with the intention of carrying it through. It was a wise enough remark made the other day by a French statesman in proposing the Anglo-French convention that a treaty of its nature demanded some concession on both sides. The danger in the present case is that the concessions will be altogether on the one side, and that on the other will be vague promises beyond the power of Russia, or rather the treaty-making power of Russia, to fulfil. Notoriously the British Foreign Office is so constituted that it is one of its most usual weaknesses to rush into engagements the bearing of which it does not comprehend. This is an old story, and inevitable when the Secretary of State is selected, not for his knowledge of foreign affairs, but mainly for his political influence and opinions; and although, it may be freely acknowledged that compared with his colleagues Sir EDWARD GREY stands at an almost infinite height over his colleagues, it is no secret that his office is not by any means unhampered. It has been announced that the projected agreement includes such extremely technical matters as the mutual relations of the two countries with Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan and China. Unfortunately an engagement in respect to all these matters on the part of Great Britain is possible; but in the present position of affairs in Russia it is equally possible on her side? There can be no doubt as to the answer, which could be given by any well informed and impartial statesman. Yet this is the dilemma into which an inexperienced and, as far as many of its constituents are concerned, wrong-headed Government is blindly plunging. To add to the difficulties of the case we learn that China has just come to an understanding with Russia, and that this has some concern with Tibet. Now almost accidentally Great Britain found that five years ago Russia had commenced a hostile intrigue with Tibet, of which this same Chinese Government must have been conscious, but of which it did not give any inkling. We know that in spite of Britain's distinct understanding with Tibet, Russia is at the present moment nothing abashed seeking to get up such another intrigue with the DALAI LAMA. The British Foreign Office appears to be ignorant of these facts, and of the engagements already entered into between China and Russia on this very subject. Of course it is open to Russia by and bye to plead that these engagements were already entered into at the time of her understanding with Great Britain, and therefore must stand in spite of all stipulations to the contrary made previously. This is only a single example of the entanglements which must turn up in a one-sided agreement such as the present British Government is seeking to spring on the nation.

But is there any need for an agreement which no one believes can be effective in restraining Russia's hand? Russia is perfectly aware of British requirements, and does not need any explanation whatever on the subject; she is besides not given to provoking a needless war, and understands very well that all her advances have been made hitherto by taking advantage of diplomatic errors on the part of her opponents. Under the circumstances it is little short of the height of folly to place in her hands the very weapon that she is most skilled in wielding. In fact Russia could not desire anything more in consonance with her dearest wishes than an alliance with England.

Lady and Miss Hart have left Peking en route for Europe.

Only six plague cases were reported yesterday, making the total to date 73.

Arrangements have been made for a university for Indo-China to be erected at Haïphong.

A French cruise has just been sent to Tangier to obtain reparation for the assassination of a Frenchman in the neighbourhood of Tangier.

H.M.S. *Maamant*, which delivers the *Andromache* on the China Station, arrived here yesterday. She is commanded by Captain J.A. Tuke.

A telegram to *L'Indo-Chine* states that the bishops of France are to assemble in the archdiocese of Paris to take a decision on the separation law.

It is stated that the first accounts of the Madrid outrage suggested that the bomb (which was concealed in a bonnet) was aimed at the Russian Grand Duke Vladimir, who was present as the Tsar's representative.

Three men of the Sherwood Foresters, two privates and a drummer, stationed at Singapore, have been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for highway robbery from Chinaman. One of them had dropped his helmet when running away.

Local journals in Indo-China anticipate "Yankee" competition there, and comment on the formation of an association for making known American goods. Inspired by the German method which has been so successful the Americans have constructed a special ship for the prosecution of American products. This ship has commenced its tour of the world, Indo-China being included in the itinerary.

In connection with the missing of British soldiers in India arrangements have been approved under which a combined dining hall and kitchen will in future be provided for every group of four half company barracks. These buildings, which will be conveniently sited, will add much to the comfort of the soldier, and will provide a much-needed improvement in the arrangements hitherto in force.

The Japanese have obtained the contract for the supply of rifles for the new Chinese company of volunteers at Shanghai. They will be furnished at the price of \$15 each and will be of the Murata pattern. The *Echo de Chine* says that the greatest efforts will be made to induce young Chinese of the highest class to enrol themselves. The entry money is \$3 and each volunteer will pay a subscription per month.

The Ministry of Ways of Communication is planning communication by sea between Nikolaievsk, at the mouth of the Amur River, on the north-west coast of the island of Saghalien and the harbours on the Sea of Okhotsk and on the Kamtschatska coastline. This step is being taken in view of the fact that a private company is being formed for the purpose of working the deposits of naphtha, coal, and iron in the Russian, or northern, part of Saghalien.

A new French type of ricksha is now to be seen on the Bangkok streets. They are neatly made, with rubber-tired wheels, and smart cushions, hood and apron. The change is welcome, since, in the words of *L'Indo-Chine*, exchange, the Siamese capital has for years been the dumping ground for Singapore and Hongkong "east offs." But Mr. Edward Osborne would say that Hongkong rickshaws are never east off. Their career is supposed to be more like that of the "wonderful one-horse shay."

There are at present two lines of tramways working in French Indo-China, viz., that through Haïphong and its suburbs and the line from Nam Giang to Késet. Two other lines are being started, one from Hanoi to Thai-Nguyen and another from the same town to Son Tay. In Cochinchina the working lines are four, viz.:—(1) from Saigon to Cholon (upper road), (2) from Saigon to Cholon (lower road), (3) from Saigon to Gonvap, and (4) from Saigon to Hoé-Mon. In Annam one line is in process of construction from Tournai to Faï-fou.

A truly wonderful cinematographic show opens at the City Hall on Saturday night, if the American Press and the proprietor are to be believed. The scene is a prize fight (Nelson-Britt) from start to finish. The film is composed of \$2,000 pictures, and takes an hour and forty minutes to unravel. There were 18 rounds, and not a single incident is omitted. The fight was fought in California, and apparently regarded as an important one. These moving pictures are reported to be unusually clear and good, no "fakes," and to present practically the real spectacle, minus only the noise.

The sheath-knives that most sailors carry with them are, it is said, so highly magnetized as to be capable, if brought within 18 in. of the compass, of deflecting the needle quite two points either way. It is suggested that no man should be allowed to wear one of these knives while steering a vessel, or on the look-out in the bridge-house.

According to the correspondent of the *Lokal-Anzeiger* at Dar-es-Salam, German colonists report that during the course of the operations in the interior in March and April over 400 insurgents were killed in action and many were taken prisoners. The German losses were small and were confined to the Askari troops. The insurgents in various districts are manifesting an inclination to submit.

A frightful collision on the Madras railway occurred at about one o'clock on the morning of May 11th. The *Bombaria* m.l., which was due in Madras at daybreak, collided with a goods train near Kodur. Four people were killed, including Captain Fitzpatrick, the District Judge of Sialkot, in the Punjab. He was killed in the collision, and his body was found burnt in the debris which took fire. The three others who were killed were two underguards and one fireman. Three carriages of the mail and five trucks of the goods train were burnt.

By-the-bye, what, as the years roll on, shall we do with our picture postcards? asks Mr. Geo. R. Sims in the *Refugee*. Most of us who started collecting when the mania first set in are, to use an expressive colloquialism, "fall up"; and unless we build wings to our houses or hire special apartments elsewhere, we shall not be able to find room for any more specimens. One doesn't like to tear the pretty pictures up, but where there are several members of a family collecting and keeping all specimens received, the question of accommodation becomes serious. The fancy, always a pretty one, has had a long innings, and at present there are no signs of its abatement. But I am quite expecting to see people advertising presently, "No picture post cards, by request."

A meeting of the General Committee of the Soldiers' Club is to be held on Saturday, June 16th. The General Officer Commanding will be present. Names of the Committee: Major A. A. Chichester, D.S.O., General Staff; Colonel C. H. Darling, C.E.; Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Kent, C.R.A.; Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Fitzow, D.S.O., 2nd B.W.K.; Major W. A. F. Williamson, A.S.C.; Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Josling, R.A.M.C.; Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Seymour, C.O.O.; Colonel F. H. Hayes, D.P.M.; Rev. G. Scott, C.F.; Rev. C. R. Bon, Official Clergyman; Rev. C. H. Hickling, Official Clergyman; ex-officio, The President Garrison Recreational Club and honorary Secretary Major S. H. Peleg, 2nd B.W.K. The agenda includes a proposal to grant £50 from funds to the Garrison Recreation Club; a report regarding the new pavilion; report regarding the Garrison Recreation Club; resignation of honorary secretary; and the reconstruction of committee.

THE MURDER IN GAOL.

PRIISONER EXECUTED YESTERDAY.

Another execution took place in Victoria Gaol yesterday morning when Wong Tai, the prisoner who was condemned to death at the last Criminal Sessions for the murder of another prisoner on May 11th, was hanged. It will be remembered that the prisoner was undergoing a sentence of eight years' imprisonment for an act of piracy.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazland and Messrs. H. B. Davidson, B. Hunter and N. H. Harms, jurors, an inquiry was held at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon into the cause of death. After hearing the evidence the jury found that deceased met his death by hanging which was carried out in the due course of law.

The bull fight was the climax of the festivities. Their Majesties left after seven bulls had been despatched; all the Royalties, including the Batzenbergs, were present, but the Prince and Princess of Wales and the British Diplomats were absent.

Evidence was called and the case adjourned.

TELEGRAMS.

[“DAILY PRESS” EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

OBITUARY.

A CORRECTION.

THE MEAT PACKING SCANDAL.

LONDON, June 6th.

In consequence of "lobbying" of Congressmen, in connection with the Chicago meat packing scandal, it is considered that any reform is doubtful.

KAISER VISITS VIENNA.

LONDON, June 6th.

The German Emperor has gone to Vienna.

U. S. JUDGE FOR CHINA.

LONDON, June 6th.

The House of Representatives at Washington has passed a bill establishing a District Judgeship in China.

[REUTERS'S SERVICE.]

MADRID.

LONDON, June 4th.

An anarchist named Mateo Moral, who was arrested at a village near Madrid, has been identified as the thrower of the bomb at the royal wedding. Mateo shot the policeman who arrested him and then committed suicide.

Mateo Moral was aged 23, the son of a wealthy merchant in Madrid. He was educated in Germany and was an avowed anarchist. The arrest was made at Torrejón, 15 miles from Madrid; the state of his boots and clothes indicated that he had been tramping day and night; and hiding like a hunted animal till thinking it was safe to take a train, he made inquiries at a wayside inn in reference to the train service to Barcelona; these inquiries, coupled with his appearance, aroused suspisions, and a policeman was fetched, upon which Moral started for a village a mile and a half distant, without delay shooting the policeman dead by the roadside. He then started across country, but the report of firearms had brought a party of villagers in pursuit of him, and finding that he could not escape, he shot himself in the heart. The occupants of the house from which the bomb was thrown have since identified the body.

The bull fight was the climax of the festivities. Their Majesties left after seven bulls had been despatched; all the Royalties, including the Batzenbergs, were present, but the Prince and Princess of Wales and the British Diplomats were absent.

Evidence was called and the case adjourned.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, June 6th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (Sir FRANCIS PIGOTT).

HO TUNG-CHUNG SHUN-KOO.

Judgment was delivered in this action by his Lordship, who said—I have carefully considered the point on which I reserved my opinion last night, and after consideration I am of the opinion that on the strict legal construction the defendant was entitled to have clear possession of the remaining portion of the building with the exception of the *Daily Press* on 1st July. It could not have been in the contemplation of either party that the repairs to that main building should in any way be delayed by the *Daily Press* remaining in possession of the godown. I do not think it would be fair to expect the defendant to have discovered even from the most carefully prepared instruments that the retention of the godown by the *Daily Press* would interfere seriously with the carrying out of the repairs. I therefore think that on the counterclaim the defendant is entitled to succeed to the extent to which it might have been agreed between the counsel.

Mr. Sharp (for plaintiff) said it was impossible for them to agree. The defendant claimed the whole amount of his counterclaim, and if they were to go into the question of damages he would ask his Lordship to hear him.

Mr. Pollock (for defendant) said

POLICE COURT.

Wednesday, June 6th.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZLARD (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

UNREGISTERED COOLIE BOATS.

Inspector Langley summoned the owners of 27 coolie boats for neglecting to have their boats registered.

The Inspector stated that the cause of the trouble was the introduction of a new regulation which limited the number of coolies to be carried on boats of different sizes, as several fatalities had occurred through overcrowding. The defendants did not intend to evade payment of their licence fees, but wanted to delay taking out licences as long as possible in order that the new regulation might not apply.

His Worship cautioned the defendants, and ordered them to take out licences at once.

THE CHINESE VOICE.

An aged Chinese woman was charged with creating a disturbance at the Magistracy on Tuesday, Shadened the charge. Inspector Warlock stated that while Chinese prisoner was being tried in the small Court the defendant entered and demanded to which she said the prisoner owed her. A Jukong removed her, but while being evicted the noise she made was so great as to disturb both Courts. She was a country woman, and was probably so accustomed to talking loudly that she was unaware she was making a noise.

The defendant was discharged on her promising to keep away from the Magistracy.

LARSEN.

Three of the crew of the *s.s. Minnesota* were charged with the larceny of nine drums of oil and a number of jars of sugar, wine and oil, the property of the steamer.

They were found guilty and each was sentenced to two months imprisonment with hard labour and six hours' stocks.

BEFORE MR. C. D. MELBOURNE (SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

DISOBEDIENCE OF LAWFUL ORDERS.

The remain case in which seven of the crew of the *s.s. Earl of Carrick* were charged with disobeying the lawful orders of the captain was continued.

Mr. R. F. C. Master (of Messrs Johnson, Stokes and Master) prosecuted, and the defendants were unrepresented.

Captain Grant said he was in command of the *s.s. Earl of Carrick*, which left Newcastle, N. S. W., for Hongkong on May 9th laden with coal. On May 29th the first, second and third defendants refused duty at 8 a.m. on the grounds that they had no sleep during the night. They said the forecastle was too hot to sleep in, and moreover was infested with bugs. The first defendant wanted to know why witness wanted the men to work when they had not had proper rest, as he had not slept for 24 hours. He said he would not resume duty until he had rested, and further stated that he had been treated like a pig since he joined the ship. Owing to these men refusing duty, and having no one on deck, witness was compelled to put the third officer, McIver, in command of the ship.

McIver, being the only man on deck, relieved the wheel at 10 a.m. The fourth and fifth defendants, who were on deck all day and off duty in the night, resumed work as usual at 6 a.m. and continued working until 8 a.m., when they knocked off for breakfast. At 9 a.m. they refused to return to work on the grounds that they had had no rest during the night. On the same day at 10 a.m. the seventh defendant went on duty, but came up out of the stokehole sometime afterwards and said he would do no more work. At noon on the same day the sixth defendant refused to go on duty, his excuse being that he had been starved for several days. The engineers had to go on double watches and the assistant steward was put to work in the stokehole. During the same day and on the following day the defendants resumed duty. The entries in witness' log were signed by the Chief Officer and Chief Engineer. Witness asked the first five defendants to resume duty and they refused. Such a refusal upset the working of the ship. The crew had no awnings to sleep under on deck on the 28th, as they had been stripped owing to the approach of a typhoon. Witness had not visited the forecastle within the last few days.

To first defendant—You asked me to come forward and see the conditions under which the crew were living on the 29th. You came to me in the chart room and asked about washing out the forecastle, but did not show my bed which was soaking wet. You told me you were played out for want of rest.

To second defendant—When I asked you to resume duty you refused.

To sixth defendant—When you complained of being sick I fed you on beef tea and arrowroot. I have not counted the number of men who have run away from the ship.

Sixth defendant—Fourteen men have run away.

His Worship (to witness)—You haven't counted them?

Witness—I could tell by the articles.

Sixth defendant—Didn't you tell me to clear out of the ship?

Witness—No.

Sixth defendant (to his Worship)—If the men were treated properly, why do they jump overboard, run away and go to prison in preference to staying on board? A man jumped overboard this trip and lost his life because the captain threatened to put him in irons, and the Chief Engineer said he would chain him on top of the boiler because he couldn't stand the heat.

After dinner, when the case for the prosecution had closed, the first defendant made a statement in which he said that on the 28th May at midnight he went on watch and remained on duty until 4 a.m. Then he went into his bunk but had

to leave it within five minutes owing to the quantity of vermin. He next tried to get a sleep on deck, but got wet through with sea water. Happening to look up at the bridge just then, he saw the chief officer laughing at him. He did not refuse duty, but was unable to do it as he had not had eight hours' sleep in eight days. The able seamen were also ordered to go and draw ashore from the stokehole. Since the vessel had been in port the chief officer tried to get the defendants to refuse duty.

C. B. Swain, sworn, said he was an able seaman on the *Earl of Carrick*. Witness saw the first defendant take his bed and show it to the captain. The captain never visited the forecastle, but the chief officer did sometimes. Witness called the mate's attention to the way the water was dripping on three of the defendants who were sleeping under the forecastle head. He asked the captain if he was going to get relief from the wheel. The captain sent the chief officer to get the men out, but the chief returned and stated that the crew were sick. Later on the lower bridge the captain called the first, second and third defendants before him and told them it was a serious offence to refuse duty. They said they would be in Hongkong in a couple of days and knew their remedy. The captain then asked them individually if they refused duty and each man answered "No."

Further evidence was taken, and his Worship reserved his decision until to-day, when the captain will be summoned for refusing and neglecting to allow the defendants to come ashore and state a complaint before a magistrate under the Merchant Shipping Act.

THE LIFE CASE.

His Worship reviewed his decision in the case in which Lam Kok-sang, editor of the *Sa Kai Kong Yik Po*, was committed for trial for publishing certain obscene libels.

Mr. G. E. Morell (of the Crown Solicitor's office) prosecuted.

The defendant elected to be dealt with summarily, and his Worship imposed a fine of \$250, to default six weeks' imprisonment.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council is called for this afternoon. The following questions are standing in the name of the Hon. Mr. E. Osborne:

1. Will the Government take steps to improve the ricksha service by—

(a) Requiring them to be more strongly built and provided with better springs.

(b) Instituting a monthly inspection.

(c) Making it a condition of the licence that every ricksha be provided with a clean white cover to the back and to the seat.

(d) Introducing first-class rickshas (both for Victoria and Kowloon) similar to those at Siagon.

2. Will the Government make provision in the forthcoming Estimates for—

(a) A market at Tsim-tsa-tsin.

(b) A refuse burner.

3. Will the Government take steps to enquire what practical means can be adopted for re-establishing and maintaining the value of British subsidiary coinage on a par with the dollar.

The orders of the day are: First reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to provide for the establishment of asylums for the custody and care of persons of unsound mind, and otherwise. Second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to authorize the appropriation of a supplementary sum of two hundred and seventy-eight thousand four hundred and twelve dollars and eight cents, to defray the charges of the year 1906.

INTERPORT SHOOTING COMPETITION.

Ceylon's decisive victory over Singapore last year in the annual shooting contest encouraged her to approach the Secretary of the Singapore Rifle Association with a proposal that she be allowed to take part in the annual Interport competition.

Capt. Jayawardene, who was responsible for the communication, received a reply from Singapore stating that they were quite willing to entertain the proposal, but would inform Penang, Shanghai and Hongkong on the subject, and receive their consent before making any definite promise.

A few days ago, says the *Times of Ceylon*, Capt. Jayawardene received further information on the subject from Singapore to the following effect:—"Sorry, can't accept your proposal, as Penang, Shanghai, and Hongkong are not agreeable to laying the competition open to any other team, besides those now competing." In the same letter the Secretary of the Singapore Association suggests that the annual match between Ceylon and Singapore be fixed on a year or any date between the 15th and 30th September. The annual match with Penang will also take place in September. Capt. Barnes said that he expected to get annual fixtures with Hongkong, Shanghai, and Penang this year, so that with the annual match with the Malay States in January, Ceylon will have six matches to take part in, at least in intervals.

He will be able to rest a few months between the first three and the last three.

HALSBURY'S ENGLISH LAW.

The above title may become in future the short name for a colossal work to which Lord Halsbury, trice Lord Chancellor of England, is devoting the evening of his days.

Without undue exaggeration he termed the most serious attempt to codify English law since the days of Coke's "Institutes."

With the co-operation of a distinguished body of lawyers, he is planning out a general scheme to supply in a convenient and easily accessible arrangement the whole body of English law.

The title of the work, which is to be completed in eighteen to twenty volumes, is "The Law of England," by the Earl of Halsbury.

Being a complete statement of the whole law of England."

Each volume will cost 25s (though there will be some reduction for original subscribers); and the publishers, Messrs. Butterworth and Co., hope to publish the first volume early in 1907, the others to follow quarterly.

This concluded the proceedings.

THE NAVY LEAGUE.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Branch of the Navy League was held in the City Hall last evening. Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. presided, and among others present were—Messrs. T. P. Cochrane, M. W. Slade and D. R. Law (committee), A. R. Lowe (secretary), A. Carter, G. H. Medhurst, A. Forbes and Captain Clark.

The PRESIDENT said that as the report and statement of accounts of that branch of the Navy League had been circulated he would take them as read.

He was sorry not to see a larger attendance, which he trusted did not mean that the members and associates were not interested in the work but was due only to other attractions and to the heat.

From the report they would see that that branch had either disbursed or promised considerable sums of money during the past year, more especially in connection with the Trafalgar Centenary.

The distribution of this sum will mean much to Manila.

The money comes out of the treasury of the United States and is a rare piece of fortune.

The duties in question were collected under the sole authority of the President of the United States dated July 12, 1898, and the question at issue was whether or not the war powers of the president over the islands continued after the signing of the treaty of Paris until the passage by Congress of the Philippine tariff law.

The president's claim that the president's power to levy duties could end with the ratification of the treaty of Paris has now been affirmed for the second time by the Supreme Court of the United States.

On April 5, 1905, the Supreme Court of the United States rendered a decision against the government in the duty case. Subsequently the government filed a motion for a rehearing, which the Supreme Court of the United States granted "two points" viz., first, whether Congress, by its act of July 1, intended to ratify this illegal election of customs duties, and second, if Congress did not they had the right to do so.

These points were argued before the Supreme Court on January 10 and 11 of this year, and yesterday's decision is on same and confirms their decision of April of last year, making the collection of these duties illegal and entering a judgment against the government of the United States for the return thereof.

This judgment is not liable to action by Congress. It does not go to the committee on claims, as the binary claim against the government is rejected. It is certified to by the secretary of the treasury, who passes it on to Congress, which merely makes an appropriation to cover the refund.

John H. Baumann and C. C. Cohn, the members of the firm of Conder Brothers in Manila, who prepared the papers for the case which was brought to such a successful conclusion, were the recipients of many congratulations yesterday. They will come in for a goodly share of the fee of 600,000 pesos to be paid to Conder Brothers of New York for their legal services in the case.

The following is the cable message received by Conder Brothers of Manila yesterday from their New York office, announcing the successful conclusion of the case:

Conde & Brothers, Manila.—Supreme Court confirms the former decision in customs cases.

Among the larger firms benefited by the decision are the following: Warner, Barnes and Company, Smith, Bell and Company, Kerr and Company, Macleod and Company, Compania General de Tabacos, Yachastu and Company, Castle Brothers, Wolff and Sons, Stutz and Company, La Extrema, Estrella del Norte, Siglo XX, Suckermann Senior B-Hn, Meyer and Company, Findlay and Company, E. C. McCullough and Company, American Hardware and Plumbing Company, Macdonald and Company, Juan V. Gómez, Gutierrez Hernandez, H. W. Peabody, W. E. Stevenson and Company, Holiday Wise and Company, Kuanzai and Street, Hitachi and Company, Rueha Hernandez, San Miguel Brewery, Brangler and Grollinger, I. Beck, Francisco Rayas, Pons and Company, and others. The claims range from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

DEEPER LOAD LINES.

As British steamers get their load lines adjusted according to the new Board of Trade rules—a process which is rapidly going on—some idea will be formed of the effect of the deeper loading now permissible to British vessels.

What is substantially being done is to harmonize British and German rules, so as to remove a disability in cargo-carrying capacity which was a cause of much complaint.

While they will permit the British shipowner to carry so many more hundred tons of goods in his vessel, they will increase all round by say 2 to 3 per cent. the carrying capacity compared with those realized with other British, Colonial and American institutions.

He said that in his experience the rate of interest enjoyed by the China Mutual was at least 2 per cent. higher than other Companies are able to obtain, whose investments are not in the East.

Referring to the change in surplus, he showed that the new basis had required a larger reserve by about Tls. 150,000, and yet the Company had been able to show an increase in its net surplus notwithstanding that this amount had been taken out of such surplus as placed to the investors' held for the security of the policyholders.

He attributed the Company's satisfactory showing largely to the fact that the company was organized and for some years operated in China at a time when the expenses of conducting the business were, owing to the lack of competition, kept down to a sum far less than is generally expended by a Company writing such an amount of business.

He did not think it possible that any local or foreign Company could ever hope to achieve the same results, and that with the statement presented at the meeting in their hands, the Company's Agents should be able to hold their own against all competition.

The resolution as to approving the Directors' report was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The Chairman proposed, and it was seconded by Mr. King, and carried unanimously: That a dividend to shareholders be and is hereby declared at the rate of one-half per share, payable half-yearly on the 1st day of July and the 1st day of August next.

The Chairman proposed, Mr. Lee Yung-kei, seconded, and it was carried unanimously: That a vote of thanks be tendered to the medical referee, Head office staff, district managers, and agents of the Company. In replying, Dr. Goode referred to the great importance of exercising care in the selection of risks.

The Company had had a unique experience, having been the first Company in China to make a specialty of insuring native lives.

He considered that the death rate

amongst the Chinese was very moderate when it was remembered that the field was an entirely new one, and that the Company had absolutely no vital statistics concerning the natives on which to base their rates.

Mr. Hughes, however, had informed him that the death rate had not exceeded the amount except under the standard tables of mortality.

As an illustration of the fact that the Company's classes only, he stated that since the Company's inception, only two deaths had occurred from bubonic plague. This disease, he understood, was confined almost entirely to the lower classes, and he had been informed that other companies operating in China had been by no means so fortunate in this respect.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O.S.S. str. *Prometheus* left Singapore for Shanghai direct, and the O.S.S. str. *Amherst*

will leave Singapore for Shanghai direct on the 1st inst.

The P.M. str. *Kowar* arrived in San Francisco on the 29th May.

The J.C.C.J. Lijue str. *Tsipano* left Macassar

for this port on the 5th inst., and may be ex-

pected here on or about the 13th inst.

The P. & O. str. *Japan* left Singapore for

this port on the 4th inst., at 10 a.m.

The C.M. str. *Kteniu*, from Pacific, left Moji on the morning of the 6th inst. for Hongkong direct, and is due here on the 10th inst.

The Boston Tow Boat Co.'s str. *Jaya*, from Seattle, sailed from Yokohama on the 5th inst.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1906.

This concluded the proceedings.

MILLIONS FOR MANILA MERCHANTS.

Under this heading, the *Cable news* reports that the business firms in the Philippines Islands will "rejoice and be exceeding glad" at

THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, THURSDAY, JUNE 7TH, 1906.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to THE PRESS only, and special business matters to THE MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour, postage is doubled. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BRITT & NELSON FIGHT PICTURES.

AT THE THEATRE ROYAL,
ON SATURDAY, 8TH JUNE,
AND MONDAY, 10TH JUNE.

Prices \$2, \$1.
Soldiers and Sailors 50 cents.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1906. [1210]

TO LET.

IN PRIVATE FAMILY on Higher Level,
a Cool Room, Furnished or Unfurnished,
Tennis Court and Stables Available.

For particulars apply to "E."
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 7th June, 1906. [1221]

FOR SHANGHAI AND CHINKIANG.
(Taking Care at through rates to TINGTAO
AND CHEMULPO).

THE Steamship
"LYDIA,"
Captain Meyer, will be despatched for the
above Ports TO MORROW, 8th inst., at 4 p.m.
For Freight, apply to

SIEMSEN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1906. [1219]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED,
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGA-
TION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"STENTOR,"
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being
discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., where in both
cases it will rest Consigned risk. The Cargo
will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown
on and after the 7th instant.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice
has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, shafted, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined at 11 A.M. on the 10th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the 10th inst.
will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the undersigned on or before the
17th inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th June, 1906. [1210]

NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that,
under instructions from H. B. M.
MINISTER IN PEKING, THE BRITISH VICKS-
CONSULATE AT MACAO WAS CLOSED on the
1st May, and further notice,
R. W. MANSFIELD,
H.B.M. CONSUL-GENERAL,
Canton.

Macao, 1st June, 1906. [1211]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

A EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the Members of the
Club will be held in the Club-House, on
THURSDAY, the 14th June, 1906, at 5 P.M.,
for the purpose set forth in the Notice posted
in the Hall of the Club House.

By Order,
C. H. GRACE,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 6th June, 1906. [1215]

NAVY CONTRACT.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of
FRESH WATER for the period of
12 Months, commencing 1st JULY next, to
H.M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong, or to any
H.M. Ship and Hired Vessels lying in the
Harbour.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on applica-
tion to the ACTING NAVAL STORE OFFICE,
Naval Yard, Hongkong, and should be return-
ed not later than SATURDAY, the 16th June,
1906.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1906. [1216]

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 3738 for 10
Shares in the above Company numbered
14851 to 14930 inclusive standing in the name of
AH HUNG (deceased) having been LOST.
Notice is Hereto Given that a Duplicate
Certificate for the said Ten Shares will be
issued at the expiration of One Calendar Month
from the date of this Notice, and that the
Original Certificate will, unless produced within
that period, be thereafter held by this Company
as Null and Void.

JAMES WHITTALL,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1906. [1282]

DR. M. H. CHAU.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN
SYSTEM of DENTISTRY.
37, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania U.S.A.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1905. [1263]

CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THERE-
FORE ALWAYS FRESH

ELEY'S, SCHULTEZ'S, AMERI-
TICAN and KYNOCK'S SPORTING
CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE
and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in
all Sizes, Nos. 10 to SSSG. AIR GUNS and
AMMUNITION in Variety.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hongkong, 29th November, 1902. [1283]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

I have This Day RESUMED Charge of the
Business of the Company.
G. L. TOMLIN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1906. [1212]

NOTICE.

MR. S. E. BEETON, having left our
employ, ceases to Sign our Firm by
Procuration from this date.
HERBERT DENT & CO.
Canton, 31st May, 1906. [1188]

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that from and after This
Date, all Receipts for Payments for
Goods obtained from the Undersigned Firm
must be signed by Mr. H. T. CHUNYUT,
Manager, only on behalf of this Firm until
further notice.

Dated this 11th day of May, 1906.

WING SUN & COMPANY,
Tailors and Outfitters.

No. 54, Queen's Road Central.

REMOVAL.

K WONG TAI LOY, Dealer in Rattan
Furniture, Bamboo Blinds, Mattings,
etc., has REMOVED from 13, Queen's Road
to 21, DES VŒUX ROAD, same Building as
Messrs. REUTER & HART.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1906. [1189]

INSURANCES

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE
INSURANCE CO.
OF ALIX-LACHAPELLE

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [1111]

ALLIANZ INSURANCE COMPANY OF
BERLIN

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company are
prepared to accept Risks against FIRE at current
Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1906. [1193]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31 DECEMBER, 1904.
£17,161,299

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £1,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL... 687,500 0 0
FIRE FUNDS... 3,001,266 12 9

NOTIFICATION.

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOME & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st June, 1905. [1167]

UNION OF PARIS FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED

THE Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company are
prepared to accept Risks against FIRE at current
Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO.,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1904. [1197]

THE

DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE
FOR 1906.

Complete Edition... \$10.
Small... 50c.

Obtainable at the Hongkong Daily Press Office
and from the Local Booksellers.

THE

NAVY CONTRACT.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of
FRESH WATER for the period of
12 Months, commencing 1st JULY next, to
H.M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong, or to any
H.M. Ship and Hired Vessels lying in the
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Forms of Tender can be obtained on applica-
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1906.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1906. [1216]

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as Null and Void.

JAMES WHITTALL,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1906. [1282]

DR. M. H. CHAU.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN
SYSTEM of DENTISTRY.

37, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania U.S.A.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1905. [1263]

CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THERE-
FORE ALWAYS FRESH

ELEY'S, SCHULTEZ'S, AMERI-
TICAN and KYNOCK'S SPORTING
CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE
and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in
all Sizes, Nos. 10 to SSSG. AIR GUNS and
AMMUNITION in Variety.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hongkong, 29th November, 1902. [1283]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
to sell his SALES ROOMS, No. 2,
Zetland Street,

On SATURDAY,

the 9th June, 1906, at 2.30 P.M.,

A FINE SELECTION OF
RARE OLD PEKIN CURIOS.

TERMS.—As usual.

F. KIENE,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1906. [1217]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have
received instructions to sell by Public
Auction.

ON MONDAY,
the 11th day of June, 1906, at 3 P.M., at their
SALES ROOMS, No. 5, Des Vœux Road

Central.

THE FOLLOWING

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

Situate at Victoria, in the Colony of

Hongkong, viz.—

ALL THOSE PIECES or PARCELS of Ground situate
at Victoria, aforesaid, registered in the Land
Office respectively as the REMAINING
PORTION OF SECTION A of INLAND
LOT No. 505, and the REMAINING PORTION
OF INLAND LOT No. 506, together
with the messuages thereon, known as Nos. 53,
54, 55, 56, 57 and 58, Stone Nullah Lane, and Nos.
4, 6, 8, 10 and 12, Wan Chai Road, Area 3,634
Square feet of thereabouts.—Term 99 years,
or further particular and conditions of sale
apply to

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH,

Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1906. [1127]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by Public Auction,

FOR ACCOUNT of the CONCERNED.

ON THURSDAY,

the 29th June, 1906, at 11 A.M., at the

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown

Company's premises, Kowloon.

COMPLETE CEMENT FACTORY,

originally intended to be put up as the

Kwantung Cement Factory, but landed

in Hongkong on account of the Russo-

Japanese War, will be sold by order of

the proprietor, Mr. Hereditary Honorary

</div

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPELLEL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ WALDEMAR"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed at their risk, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th June will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Monday, the 11th June, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 16th June, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1906.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
(Florio and Rubattino United Companies).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CAPRI,"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate obtained from the Godown Company within seven days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claim will be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 12th instant will be subject to rent.

CARLOWITZ & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1906.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENT IN CHINA AND JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH-CHINA, in connection with INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s fortnightly services hence to CALCUTTA. Sailing from CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every four nights.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents for China and Japan

Hongkong, 4th August, 1898.

MITSU BISHI GOSHI-KWAISHA
(MITSU BISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT
MARUNO-UCHI, TOKIO.

Cable Address, "IWASAKI,"
which applies to all Branch Offices.
All Letters Addressed.

MANAGER, MITSU BISHI CO.,
with name of place under.
BRANCH OFFICES:

NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, KAKATSU,
SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND
HANKOW.

AGENCIES:
YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA, Eng.
CHINKIANG: Messrs. GEARING & CO.
MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashina,
Ochi, Shimine, Namatsu, and Kami-Yamada
Collieries, and also Hojo Colliery, which will
shortly be ready to produce on a large scale
the best Bitum Coal.

The Head and Branch Offices and the Agency of the Company will receive any order for Coals produced from the above Collieries.

T. MATSUKI, Manager, Hongkong,
No. 2, Pudding Street.

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM-
WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED,
IN LIQUIDATION.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.
every 4 hours.
SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS at 8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to
11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Com-
pany's Office, Alexandra Building, Des Voeux
Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
Liquidators.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1905.

HONGKONG
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOKBINDING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
The only office in China having European
taught workmen Equal to Home
work.

IRON MERCHANTS.

SINGON & CO.,
Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware
Merchants, Wholesale and Retail
Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry
Coke Importers, General Store-
keepers and Commission Agents
33 & 37, Hing Loong Street
(1st Street West of Central
Market). Telephone No. 515.

PHOTOGRAPHER.

M. MUMETA, JAPANESE ARTIST,
Brondes and Crayon Engravings and
also colouring Photos and relief Photos.
Views of China and Manha. Work
done for Amateurs; No. 84, Queen's
Road Central.

PRINTING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE
Proofs read by Englishmen.

STOREKEEPERS.

KWONG SANG & CO.,
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provision-
ers, Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineers
Tools, Metal, Iron and Steel Merchants
57 & 59, Connacht Road, New
Praya Central.

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"
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OF THE FAR EAST \$10.00
Do. Small Edition 6.00

DIRECTORY OF PROTESTANT
MISSIONARIES IN CHINA 6.00

JAPAN AND COREA 6.00

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Social and Political Novel, by C. J.
Halcombe 3.50

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TIONS IN CHINA 0.50

REGULATIONS FOR RAILWAY
CONSTRUCTION IN CHINA 0.50

TRADE MARK REGULATIONS
IN CHINA 0.25

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
OF THE MEETINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. Published
Annually 4.00

FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON,
BY THE PEARL RIVER—A
Book for "Globetrotter," by Capt.
C. V. LLOYD; with Maps and
Illustrations. 1.90

FROM PORTSMOUTH TO PEKING,
VIA LADYSMITH WITH A
NAVAL BRIGADE (Cruise of
H.M.S. Terrible) 1.00

MOUNTINGS OF NAVAL GUNS
and their Subsequent Use with the
Ladysmith Relief Column 1.00

WARRIOR EXPLOITS OF THE
MERCHANT NAVY, by J. E.
Featherstonhaugh 1.00

CALLED OUT: or the Chung Wang's
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ZULUS WELL ARMED.

A correspondent writes to the *Indian Daily News* upon the subject of the native rising in Natal and Zululand, who has had personal opportunities for studying the situation, and gives it as his opinion that the Zulus are well armed and have no lack of rifles. He draws our attention to the fact that a correspondent of the *Globe*, in a recent letter from the seat of the trouble, said: "Recent operations in the Richmond and Mapungubwe districts have shown that the natives are plentifully supplied with assegais. Of these many have been surrendered, but it is certain that very many have been concealed. The Zulus are adepts in the art of concealing their arms and surrendering inferior weapons, a fact known to all who witnessed the dismemberment after Ulundi." It is known too, that there has been a considerable amount of gun-running by white men. That the Natal natives have firearms and ammunition was proved even prior to this last escapade on Hambata's part, by the frequent explosion of cartridges in the ranks of Government's troops when it was burned last month. It is of course a very well-known fact that whenever there is trouble, rifles and other weapons seem to sprout out of the ground, and we find our adversary a great deal better armed than we imagined. In the Afridi campaign this was so, in Somaliland also, and, to cite a still more prominent instance, the late Boer war, when it came as a considerable surprise to the authorities to find the Boer so well supplied with both field and heavy artillery.

The latest telegrams show that the Zululand operations have now commenced in right earnest.

CHINESE AS COLONISTS.

It would appear that, to some people, the free trade in Chinese labour is one thing, but the grant of freedom to the Chinese to settle, trade, and monopolize the business of a British territory is quite another matter. Mr. Warnford Loch, who was for some time general manager of the Wentworth Proprietary, Lucknow, New South Wales, and subsequently had control of the Rub Gold Mines in Pahang, is at present in Australia. While in Sydney recently he was asked for and gave his opinion on the subject of the employment of Chinese in Australia. Mr. Loch is averse to permitting the Chinese to have permanent residence in the Commonwealth. But he holds that there is a field for their useful employment in Australia. He says: "It must be within the knowledge of every mining man in these states that there are numerous mineral properties of such low grade that they cannot even with the aid of engineering skill and up-to-date machinery be profitably worked by European labour at its present rate. A d the problem for the community to solve may be summed up in these words: Is it better that those properties shall remain unproductive indefinitely, until such time as the rates of European wages have come down to a level which will permit of profitable enterprise, or is it better to at once establish an industry with the aid of the low-wage Chinese labour? And in considering this problem there is no need for an instant to lose sight of the 'White Australia.' The last thing I would dream of doing would be to grant dominion and other rights to the Chinese coolie. It is by no means a colonist that he is wanted, but paraly and simply as a labourer, to be repatriated when his duties are finished. A hideous mistake has been made in Malaya in granting to the Chinaman every right possessed by the European, with the consequence that he is gradually monopolizing the trade and capital of the country, to the exclusion of the European who governs it. But it is not the Chinese coolie who is the real danger; it is the Chinese merchant who follows him, if permitted." Mr. Loch testifies to the skill with which the Chinese undertake mining work in the Straits Settlements. But Mr. Loch, whatever he may say in Australia, will find that his little programme will not go far here, says the *Straits Times*. The Chinese have come, are coming, and will come, to stay in the Straits Settlements and adjacent British Malaya. It is not their fault that they are tireless and marvelously astute in business. Preference is given them over Europeans, Americans, and Jews, and if they score over these in trade and in other directions where brains, energy, and money are required, so much the better for the Celestials, so much the worse for their defeated rivals for whom we cannot help, but whom we cannot help.

FUTURE OF COTTON.

The *Times of India* says: Sir Sesson J. David has been a fortunate Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association. He entered into office when the gloom of the period of depression had begun to dissipate before the dawn of better times. His term of office synchronized with the most prosperous period the industry has known, and he retire in favour of the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thakorey when the position of the Bombay mills is strong and the prospect rosy. Nothing better illustrates Sir Sesson J. David's sturdy common sense than his refusal to be elated at the "boom" just as he declined to despair during the "slump." The future of the industry he placed before the world in the point of conservatism. Most of the mills have assured their profits by making forward contracts up to the end of the year. The position in China is not quite so satisfactory owing to the fluidity of operators who are held back by the uncertainty of exchange. These variations we shall have to wait until China adopts a gold standard, and that is not yet in sight; but the loss occasioned by the mercantile dollar should be compensated by the expansion of the Coimra market. We base our confidence in the future of two mills not upon these particular, and perhaps transient conditions, but upon the strength and permanence of the work with which the industry has been underpinned. The whole

